Ter ins of Asy First insertion 50 for each subsequent insertion 25 for ax insertions, or one week 150 for Twenty-Five insertions 500 for Twenty-Five insertions 500 MARIAGES. RELIGIOUS and FUNERAL NOTICES, not ex-

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE. A VERY LARGE PAPER, FOR THE COUNTRY, IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.
At the low pince of TWO DOLLARS per annura, in advance.

THE TRIBUNE.

Connecticut-Gov. Baldwin's Message.

The two Houses met in Convention this morning, and according to the provisions of the Constitution, where no choice has been made by the people, proceeded to the election of Governor. The following was the result :

CHAUNCEY F. CLEVELAND...... 93

Green" announced the completion of the Whig

The School Fund of Connecticut (one of the noblest endowments in the world,) now amounts to \$2,051,423 77. The dividend distributed to tion to the income of the deposite fund appro-priated to this object in the several towns.

Notwithstanding this munificent provision (says the Message) for the education of our youth, it appears by the returns of the last census, that there

rudiments of learning may be imparted to all our youth, but that the higher attainments of literature and science shall be within the reach of those whose talents and inclinations may in them for social par-suits. Then will our children, as they grow up to-gether in every community, and form their charac-ters in the same institutions, be practically taught that great lesson of republican equality which, while it holds every citizen in strict subordination to the laws, recognizes no other distinctions than such as rior intelligence and virtue confer.

That is the true doctrine of a good old fashioned Whig philanthropist. It is refreshing to read it. Gov. Baldwin then adverts to the beneficial operation of the Registry Law of 1840, and regrets its repeal.

In regard to the act of 1842, disfranchizing the students of Literary Institutions, the Message

The act, passed by the General Assembly in 1642, relative to students at literary institutions, has either been extensively misunderstood in regard to its object and practical bearing, or it seems justly obnoxious to the objection, not only of purnal legislation, but of being a palpable infraction of this important Constitutional provision. If, while all other classes of our citizens, irrespective of the employments they may pursue, are allowed when of full age to change their residence at pleasure, and to exercise at the place of their actual abode, all their political rights. jous to the objection, not only of partial legislation, but of being a palpuble infraction of this important Constitutional provision. If, while all other classes of our citizens, irrespective of the employments they may pursue, are allowed when of full age to change their residence at pleasure, and to exercise at the place of their actual abode, all their political rights, this privilege can be denied to the student, we can pot fail to perceive that the same principle would equally warrant, whenever it may be deemed expedient to apply it, a similar restriction in regard to apply it, a similar restriction in regard to some citizens again reviving. The basis of our currency is no longer withdrawn to pay for excessive importations from abroad. New and better markets are opening for the productions of agriculture; and eral Assembly, any portion of our citizens may be deprived of all power in the government, or be compelled to remain as fixtures on the soil that gave

The Message then suggests whether the right of colored citizens to vote at town meetings should not be restored, and recommends the subject of ment shall be more fully restored, the hum of sucthe franchise in respect to them to the attention cossful industry will again be everywhere heard, diffusing prosperity and happiness through the land. of the Levislature. His remarks on this subject

manly and decided ground. The points in the altaxation has been felt by the people, an ample

ought also to remember that the reproach of slavery, though in a mitigated form, and to a limited extent, still exists in Connecticut. Is it not time that every vestige of a system founded in injustice and fraud, and incapable of being supported except by the pro-visions of positive law, should be effaced from our statute-book? Ought our Judges any longer to be constrained to withhold their authoritative declara-tion that here also, as in the other free States of the North, "man may be the owner, but cannot be the

our laws. The Constitution of the Constitution, to the gives effect, for the purpose of his recaption, to the slave-laws of the State from which he field. But Message speaks right out: neither the Constitution, nor the lawof comity, imposes any obligation on a State, or the officers of a State, which does not itself recognize the doctrine State, which does not itself recognize the doctrine that man can have property in man, to aid in the surrender of the fugitive. By a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, it has been declared that both the power and the duty to enforce the constitutional provision for the surrender of fugitive slaves, pertain, exclusively, to the National Government. But it is no less the duty of the States Government. But it is no less the daty of the State Legislatures, under their own Constitutions, to provide for every free citizen within their limits, adequate protection from unlawful seizure or detention. It is manifest that the act of Congress which confers authority on the interior Magistrates of a State to determine summarily, without Jury and without appeal, the question of the freedom or slavery of a human being, and by a mere certificate, to authorize his transportation beyond the limits of the State, does not afford that protection to the free, which, in view of the momentous consequences of the decision, a due regard to the safety of our colored citizens requires. While the decision of the Supreme Court, to which reference has been made, will render it proper for the Legislature to modify the act of 1333, relative to figilities from service, by a repeat of such of its provisions as impose on any of the Judicial or Executive Officers of the State the duty of aiding in their seizure or surrender, it is worthy of your deliberate manifestime. of aiding in their seizure or surrender, it is worthy of your deliberate consideration, whether there ought not to be an entire prohibition of all action by ought not to be an entire promotion of all action by the State Officers, under the powers attempted to be conferred by the act of Congress. To permit the Officers of the State, in their official capacities, to exercise powers which are neither conferred, nor subject to be regulated by our laws, seems to be at subject to be regulated by our laws, seems to be at variance with a fundamental principle of our system, that every power confided to a public officer shall be exercised under the influence of accountability to the

The Governor congratulates the Legislature that Connecticut has no public debt to provide for, and no claims on the Treasury which it is about Henry's Clay's duels, or that entitled ' Pronot at all times prepared to meet.

in a sound and prosperous condition. The Gov. ernor suggests whether the judicial powers now vested in the Bank Commissioners should not be left to be exercised by the Courts.

The Insane Poor-the Intemperate-the Blind -the Dumb-the Deaf-fill a large space in the German. The President of the Lebanon Whig Governor's benevolent heart, and his fine and cheerful spirit shines through every line of the Message devoted to suggestions on the subject of their relief, which makes them radiant with the light of philanthropy and love.

NEW-YORKDALLY BUNE.

Freshnel had proposed an experiment by which

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1844.

say Savours and Odours.

In 1832, Mons. Babinet communicated to his

stream of air entering through the hollow axis.

gives us reason to expect that before the greatest

Translated for the American Institute, by

That during his administration he paid no debt !

Spent one hundred and thirty millions of dol-

And a public debt of twenty-seven millions of

This same Martin Van Buren is now a candi-

PLE have an excellent memory. [Salem Register.

at St. Helena on the 15th of March, for Salem,

has on board two Arab horses, presents to the President of the United States from the Imaum

of Muscat. The Eliza is reported as leaky, but

To the Whigs of the Union.

THE CLAY TRIBUNE. At the suggestion of many Whigs, the under-

THIS DAY, May 4th,

and publish once a week, till the close of the

cal matter which appears in the Daily and Weekly

Tribune, with a brief summary of the News of the Day. It will be well printed on good paper, and transmitted to subscribers for the full term

two great parties on the subject.

before May 10th.

CONVENTION.

the post offices at our risk.

Those who may see fit to favor us with their

lated, to print large editions on the chance of

the first numbers all orders which shall reach us

The first number of the Clay Tribune will

IF Subscriptions may be remitted through

When single copies are ordered, the price

individual of the club or to the Post Office.

Orders are respectfully solicited.

GREELEY & McELRATH.

Tribune Buildings, 160 Nassau St.

New York, April 10th, 1844.

THE TARIFF AS IT 18, compared with the Sub

Made no internal improvements!

Left the Government Bankrupt!

The Currency destroyed!
The People in distress and ruin!

date for reelection; but he will fi

was to sail on the 16th.

signed will commence

HENRY MEIGS, a dember.

series of Odors !

Of these, there are none so absolutely nelpiess as the insane poor; and none, whose sufferings—in the condition in which they are too commonly found.

Reported for The Tribune.

Railroad Iron—Can it be Manufactured in Curious Discoveries in Science--Odours and Sound. when the public safety requires their confinement- AMERICAN INSTITUTE-CONVERSATIONAL MEETING. appeal more touchingly to our sympathies, for some more humane provision for their accommodation and relief, where the moral and medical treatment essen-

its capacity for their accommodation.

We live in a period distinguished for benevolent and successful efforts to meliorate the condition of our race. Missionaries of the Cross have penetr ted the darkest abodes of ignorance and superstition.—

Benighted regions of heathen barbarism have been cheered and enlightened by the teachings of Christian Cross have provided in the condition of the cheered and enlightened by the teachings of Christian Cross have made tianit. Despotic governments of Europe have made provision for the universal education of the poor.— The fetters of the slave have been burst asunder. Immediately upon this announcement, the bells set up a merry peal, and the Artillery on "the one of the greatest and most successful moral enter-

VOL. IV. NO. 24.

strangers.

I learn with regret that in some parts of the State a painful reaction has commenced, under the temp-tations of an unregulated traffic, formerly suppress-ed in many towns, by a decisive expression of pubthe schools during the past year has been \$1.40 lic semiment, but now not subject to its control.—
for each scholar between the ages of four and six.

Item years, amounting to \$117,717.60, in addition to the income of the deposite fund appropriated to this object in the several towns.

Agriculture is unquestionably the great interest of the country which more than any other gives employment to its industry and capital. But though it may be truly said to constitute the basis of the wealth of States, the experience of the world has proved that Agriculture alone, unaided by the demands of Commerce and Manufactures, can never confer the highest degree of individual or national prosperity. It is the hope of advantages to be reafized from an exchange of his surplus products, that stimulates the labor of the agriculturist. If these are incapable of exchange, they become worthless to the producer, and cease to turnish a motive or a reward for his industry. Hence it has been the wise policy of every nation which has enjoyed a high degree of prosperity, to encourage joyed a high degree of prosperity, to encourage among its citizens such a diversity in their pursuits

This naturally leads to the consideration of another subject fraught with interest :

The success which has attended our manufac-turers and artisans, when reasonably protected by the Government, in their efforts to rival the produc-tions of foreign industry and skill, has furnished gratifying evidence that in a country so rich and

ginning to find its appropriate employment. We are permitted to hope that the period of intense sufof colored citizens to vote at town meetings should the stability of the protective policy of the Govern

more than realized. Instead of diminishing, as w On the subject of slavery and fugitive slaves escaping to free States, the Message takes high, case are so strongly put that we cannot forbear copying a few paragraphs:

While we owe it to the free colored citizen, by new incentives to industry and sobriety, to encourage him in his efforts to elevate his condition, we ought also to remember that the represent of slavery. try, that the beneficent operations of this truly American system, which had its origin under the pure and enlightened administration of the Father of his Country, is rapidly conciliating the favor, and will

The recent outrage of four States of the Confederacy in nullifying the Apportionment Law of Congress, and the infamous support of that act extended by the House of Representatives, call subject of property?"

A fugitive slave from another State, seeking religie in Connecticut, cannot, indeed, be liberated by our laws. The Constitution of the United States and honest man.

port, of the American people.

On the subject of the Annexation of Texas, the

Being fully persuaded that there is no power un-der the Constitution, in the President and Senate, or

justice. How gratifying is it to see a virtuous and

To The Petersburg (Va.) Republican, one of the ablest and most zealous Loco-Foco papers in the United States, disposes of Amos Kendall and ot at all times prepared to meet.

The Banks in the State are believed to be all manly—the other blasphemous.

the United States, disposes of Amos Kendall and his pamphlets with very little ceremony. It says:
"It is useless to ask us to publish the tract about Henry's Clay's duels, or that entitled 'Providential Dispensations." The one is ungentle manly—the other biasphemous.

Learn A Tract in German on the Tariff is about to be published at Lebanon, Pa. The editor of the Lebanon Courier states that he has seen the manuscript, and that it is well calculated for distribution among the laboring persons whose vernaculor is German. The President of the Lebanon Whig Club is the author, and the title of the tract is An Exposition or Whig Principles.

It should be with its a fundamental principle to secure for our citizens constant employment and good pay, and they will be industrious, suituous and happy. England has expedients enough to throw dust in our eyes. She knows what great extent of Railroads we have in contemplation, and does not intend to let us build them with our own means, if she can possibly prevent it. Before the Revolution, one of her subjects said that we should not be allowed to make a single heb nail!

I say that as a nation we should supply all our own wants. Where wages are high and employment steady, there is a press of hands for the work. As to Railroad Iron, other from manufactures are as difficult. We are making Sheet Iron far superior to any that ever came from Eagland, and much cheaper too. to be published at Lebanon, Pa. The editor of the Lebanon Courier states that he has seen the manuamong the laboring persons whose vernaculor is Club is the author, and the title of the tract is AN EXPOSITION OF WHIG PRINCIPLES.

Somerning New .- A colored man has taken an office in Exchange street and intends to practice is best. aw in this city. [Portland Zion's Advocate.

April 9, 184.

Mr. Oliver Smith.—I attended the last meeting relief, where the moral and medical treatment essential to their recovery can be properly applied. In all such cases I recommend to your consideration the expediency of making suitable provision for their support, either at the expense of the State, or of the towns to which they belong, at the Retreat for the Iosane, even it it shall be found necessary to calarge still more than the existing appropriation will allow we have a great amount of Railroads yet to make, and that we have only commenced, although we have already made and begun to make several thoustill more than the existing appropriation will allow, nave aiready made and begun to wike several thousand miles of road. The sums of money hereafter to be expended will be a great many millions. We were told by some that we might import rails for twenty dollars per ton. Mr. Browning said that we could not make pig iron for less than thirty-two or thirty-three dollars per ton. But it seems to be pretty well ascertained that the rails will cost us forty dollars per ton. One fact is certained that forty dollars per ton. One fact is certain-that when landed on our shores, the cost of transporta-tion to the interior is as great as the forging. Dr Jones gave us valuable information relative to the manufacture of Ruilroad Iron in England. They there complained of the low prices, and declared that they could not make a living at such rates. triumph in Connecticut.

The two Houses met by adjournment at half-past 3 o'clock, when His Excellency Governor Baldown arrived at the State House, under the escort of the military and a large body of citizens in carriages and on horseback. The oath of office having been administered, the Governor delivered his Message—a synopsis of which we append.

Hundreds of theusands of valuable stayed. Hundreds of theusands of valuable citizens, long lost to society, have been renovated and restored, and millions have been saved from impending ruin.

In our own State it is gratifying to know that this glorious reformation, though retarded perhaps by recent legislation, still maintains its onward progress. Its fruits are every where apparent. Within the past year, poverty and crime have sensibly diminished. The tears of the broken-hearted have delivered his Message—a synopsis of which we append.

Samuel Oakley, Esq.-1 dropped in this evening to listen—and had no intention of speaking—1 want information. Much has been given, and some that was problematical. It was said by one gentleman, that Railroad Iron could be made here for Four attention will be called to the expediency of farther legislation on this interesting subject, by numerous petitions which I recommend to your integent consideration.

After some allusion to the present system of Taxation, and some suggestions of improvement in its conditions, the important subject of Agri. pears by the returns of the last census, and there were in the State of Connecticut in the year 1210, five hundred and twenty-six persons of mature age who were unable to read and write. What proportion of this number, if any, were natives of the State, the census affords us no means of determining.

It is much to be desired that our system of Common Schools should be improved and perfected, unjust have each expendence and perfected, unjust have each expendence our own factors as the animals that vegetate in Wales! Iron is an embodiment of labor, from beginning to end! Forty-five dollars of the attention of the Governor. We should be glad to copy the whole of this part of the Message—but our limits forbid. These positions have been lately reached by inter-nal communications of road and canal. But we reed to American habits. The fires of these forge-are necessarily large, the heat is intense—the men are greatly exposed to its power—they are obliged to work almost naked—nothing but a rag on—no shirt. It is true that we can import operatives. One thing—we can as easily make Railroad Iron as Tire Iron, and some other kinds. Indeed, Tire Iron is infinitely more difficult to make. Railroad Iron has been made here ten yours are. The maker. Iron has been made here ten years ago. The makers had some trouble in arranging their guides; but it is not so difficult to handle as Tire Iron, nor is the quantity of the iron required for the rails as good as the Tire Iron. The iron masters have had no protection. A Tarill only for a year and a half and in constant danger of alteration! We cannot goon.

in constant danger of alteration! We cannot go on.
It is demonstrated that we can make all our Railroad Iron; but who will put his Hundred Thousand probability go by the board in a next Congress— even before his Mill is half finished? Iron-masters are ready to contract if they can be assured of their safety—of a fixed state of things. In less than five years we can turn it out at forty dollars per ton, and, perhaps, by means of some improved processes,

Mr. Bloomfeld.—I am happy to listen to so inter-ligent a witness in the cause as the last speaker. I have noteonnection with the Iron interest, but I am interested in Railroads. There is no doubt of our ability to make Railroad Iron; but it is a question ability to make Railroad Iron; but it is a question of policy. Why shall we not take advantage of the skill and capital of England? She has, in about fifteen years, made some fifteen hundred miles of road; she has large and powerful rollers to work with. We have Coal and Iron lying near each other; we have twenty-five dollars per ton protection in the shape of cost of transportation. But our Iron men do not make Railroad Iron yet! They are fully employed in making Bar Iron, Nails, &c.—
There are no forces that can make what we require There are no forges that can make what we require for our Albany and our Eric Railroads? doubtful circumstances, go on and make Railroad Iron to his own ruin. Whether the Rails are made by foreign paupers or not, we may as well use them while we want them. We have now some five thousand miles of Railroad. New-England manages her Railroad system well. She takes care to put the parts of her roads together so that they become immediately mediative. mediately productive. Congress ought to protect
this interest; but I think that ten dollars per ton
would be enough—it ought to be enough. It is a
mere question of policy. In Pitteburgh, Pig Iron
costs from twenty-nine to thirty dollars per ton now.
Mr. Browning says that we cannot make Pig Iron
for low, an intelligent Iron-muster says that we for less; an intelligent Iron-master says that we

for less; an intelligent from master says that we cannot make it for less. They tried the making of Edge Rails at Wilkesbarre, but they could hardly begin. Mr. Broadmeadow's ore was the Hematite.

As to transportation, it costs six dollars per lon, to take it from the furnace in Dutchess to the Hudson river. Let us get English rails to lay tracks to the mountains. We want the roads. In the event of war mountains. We want the roads. In the event of war we want them for defence as well as for internal commerce. They are as necessary to the Iron master as his Rollers. An excessive duty of \$25 will delay Knilways.

Vice President Chandler.—It is apparent from

the statements of Mr. Oakley, that all that is wanted to make all our own Railroad I on is Protection. The little advance which we have yet made is owing entirely to the want of that and the lack of assu-rance of its permanency. There are, I am told, Iron makers ready to contract at the average British

price of the last ten years.

Mr. Bloomfield.—The Ridge of Alleghany Moun tains is equivalent to a protection of twenty five dol

lars per ton.

Mr. Oakley.—Does it cost twenty five dollars to transport it? Sir, it costs but six dollars or there-

Vice President Chandler .- The Institute has not said that the cost of transportation was twenty-five dollars. That was stated by a member speaking of

sent to Illinois in 1836 and 1837. The transporta-tion of those rails was twenty-five dollars per ton. Mr. Simpson.—It would be a singular proposi-tion to make that the Iron musters of England love us! When we remove our duty from the iron, their prices will actually rise. They sell it to us cheaper with duty on thou off. It is a grand mistake in policy to go for cheapness altogether. Should we exert all our power to cheapen labor here! Not so—we should rather take care that there be always plenty of work and fair ray. Let every lardy workman. should rather take care that there be always plenty of work and fair pay. Let every hardy workman have enough to raise his family creditably. We don't want here the very poor nor the very rich of Europe. If Railroad Iron had been properly protected for some years past, we should have had our full supply and at proper prices. Many other articles which have been protected prove this to a certainty. We want protection and stability in it. We make improvements here on almost every imported article, and we have rendered many of them extremely cheap. It should be with us a fundamental principle to secure for our citizens constant em-

cheaper too.

Mr. Bloomfield.-The excellent quality of our

[To be Continued.]

stitute proposed by its Adversaries, (Gen. McKay's bill, now under discussion before the House,) by H. GREELEY, in a pamphlet of 16 large and close double-Iron Ores has done that.
Mr. Simpson.—Even so—Every thing American column pages, is now ready and for sale at this office and by our Agents. Price \$2 per hundred, \$15 per

WHIG PUBLICATIONS.

The attention of Whig Associations, Clay CLUBS and others interested in the dissemination and promotion of Whig Doctrines and Sentithe velocity of rays of light might be measured. ments, is respectfully called to the following Cat-It was by a mirror contrived to revolve with im- alogue of Works published at the office of The mense velocity, and while in revolution reflecting | New-York Tribune by the undersigned : two rays of light from a common focus, but pass- | The New-York Daily Tribune

ing first through medium of different refracting power, so that the two rays of light would touch the revolving mirror at slight differences of time, and by the differences of reflection the velocity of and by the differences of reflection the velocity of

light be ascertained. But this revolution of the mirror must be thousands in a second of time.-

This excessive rotation could not then be ascertained.

Since then, Mons. Arago announced to the Academy that Mons. Braguet has resolved this problem, and placed before the Academicians a wheel constructed by that able mechanic, which had a motion of more than two thousand times per second.

But the realization of this great rotary velocity my lead to other results besides those relative to light. It may bring into the domain of science to the science of all transming the science of the scie

to vague chemical and culinary ends-that is to

Collegians of St. Louis the result of his researches into the nature of Odours. He stated that certain Odorous bedies may under certain circumstances be unodorous and again revived. That Day Odors are reflected from a mirror in the same manner as sound, or light, or heat. Odors are distinct from the substances which issue them as much so as sound is from the sonorous body, and La rations of light or sound! If you apply the tip of the tongue to a diapason (octave in music) in vibration you distinctly perceive a peculiar sapor or taste! Now that we have the means of giving to a wheel some thousands of revolutions per second, Let us suppose a hollow wheel having a hollow axis-the wheel pierced with a thousand holes at equal distances from each otherlet this wheel revolve inside of a drum which is also pierced with holes exactly corresponding with those of the wheel-this drum is fixed and when the wheel inside of it is put in motion, the air is of course driven by the centrifugal power to the agy circumference of the wheel and is supplied by a the

When the wheel is turned once in a second it will The Life and Speeches of Henry Clay, give a sound due to one thousand vibrations per compress—I. A MEMOIR OF HENRY CLAY—Clear and glowing, watten expressly for this work; THE SPEECHES OF MR CLAY, from 1810 to 1812 invelocity of revolutions of the wheel is attained we shall have Odors instead of Sounds from the giving his own vigorous and grossful diction, with wheel! So that we can then not only prove the nature of Odors but measure them—and assign carbotaness, has ever before supersed. Each Special Conference of the Special Conference o nature of Odors but measure them—and assign acture of olders but measure them—and assign of silventians necessary for a certain of olders in the indicated, a note at the end go not observe in the indicated, a note at the end go

MEMORY .- Prof. Gourand, Prof. Pike, and others, are lecturing in various parts of the country, on a system by which the faculty of Memory may be acquired in an extraordinary degree. A contemporary thinks that the People of the Unicontemporary thinks that the People of the Uni-ted States require no Doctor Gouraud to enable them to remember, that when Martin Van Buren came into office, he found the country (accord-ical through Sixtesn editions, and the domaid for it still co-tinues. Many of the stateles contrined in it are of permanen-value, and all of them will continue to be sought after an east throughout the entry eyer [81]. Country Merchant them to remember, that when Martin Van Buren came into office, he found the country (according to the Declaration of Gen Jackson) "prosperous and happy," the National Debt paid off, and a surplus in the Treasury of 26,000,000 of

on the Public Louds. These and Colorisms, never before published. Anecdotes of Politics and Colorisms, never before published. ELECTION KETURNS, by States, Contressional Districts and Counties. These Returns are the fullest and most complete which have ever been rubished. They were prepared as great labor and at considerable expense expressly for the Whig Almanac. They will be constantly referred during the conting year, as they show not only the returns for the present year but a san those of 1846; Times of holding Elections in each of the States; Foundar Vote for Mr. Van Buren and Gen Harreson in 1856 and in 1846; The number of Electors of each State in 1846 and the number to which each State is entitled in 1841; Tatles of the Population, Debts, Governors and Chief Justines of the several States; Anecodoes of Mr. Clay, John Quincy Adams, Col. Johnson, &c. &c.

Presidential campaign, a cheap Whig paper of The American Laborer. Presidential campaign, a cheap Whig paper of moderate size, to be thoroughly devoted to the advancement of the Whig cause and the election of Henry Clay.

The Clay Tribune will be half the size of the present Weekly Tribune, (or exactly the same as the Daily Tribune prior to its recent enlargement,) and will contain substantially all the Politism of States and States and

tations on Manufacturing and Aericulars and the Control of the Con The Tariff Question in Germany.

necessity and uniform beneficence of the Pro-Commercial Intercourse with Great Britain. This is a Pangolist or Tract of 8 mags showing the precise operation of the present British Tariff on the Produce and Manufactures of the United States whenever the people of this country undertake to export to England. A knowledge of the fact of an average duty of 339 per cent. on American Products when shipped to England, against an average duty of some 30 per cent on English goods imported into the United States, will probably show the fallacy of the anti-Tariff party. The Price \$1.25 per 100 or \$10 per 1000 copies. tective policy, and the respective positions of the patronage will oblige us by sending in their names as early as possible, so as to secure full sets, since we cannot afford, at the price above stipu- The Junius Tracts.

selling them. We can only agree to supply with ontain the Proceedings of the BALTIMORE

GREELEY & McELRATH have also for sale A Defence of the Whigs-By a Member of the wenty-Seventh Congress. Price 25 cents, or \$15 per 100

Twenty-Sevento Comparison of the subscribers will be written on the envelope, but in all other cases where clubs of five or more are formed, the packages must be directed to some the p Clay Songs for 1844.

A Tract of 16 pages containing a selection of the best and most popular Whig Songs, some of them original, is published at the Tribune Office .-Price \$2,00 per 100 or \$15 per 1,000 copies. Orders must be addressed to GREELEY & McELRATH The Life and Public Services of Hen-The Chay by EFES SARGENT, may be obtained at Redding & Co.'s, Boston: Zeiber & Co.'s, Philadelphia, and at Cushing & Brothers', Bultimore. This Biography is the fullest and most complete of any ever published of Mr. Clay, and a sold at the uncommonly low price of 12½ cents per copy as D&W

TRIBUNE JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE JUNIUS TRACTS.

No. I. THE TEST; of Parties Tried by their Acts.
No. II. THE CURRENCY.
No. III. THE TARIFF,
No. IV. LIFE OF HENRY CLAY.
No. V. POLITICAL ABOLITION
NO. VI. DEMOCRACY.
NO. VII. LABOR AND CAPITAL.
NO. VIII. THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Price Reduced.

Campaign will be \$1.5 a thousand.

THE WHOLE SERIES, bound together, comprising 128 ages, is published at \$1.6 a hundred.

New York, April 20, 1844.

LTP Orders must be accompanied with eash.

GREELEY & McELRATH,

pn(2) from White State of the Author. Opening of the Whig Campaign.

New-York, April 15, 1844. By order, N. BOWDITCH BLUNT, Chairman. JOSEPH P. PIRSSON, Secretaries, J. H. HOBART HAWS,

N. B. The Whig papers throughout the Union are re-M3- To Temperance Eviends.—The friends of temperance are remaded that 'health, quiet and comfort' are found, as usual, at 63 Barclayst. This establishment having

Mealth, Quiet, and Comfort. The Gmbay

ve. By order of the Board, W. S. CARMAN, Sec'y.

a20 JiET* W. S. CARMAN, See y. BOTLIMS LOTS of extra size, located on the main therough fare East from the South Ferry, surrounded by new and good buildings. They will be sold client to close a partnership. Ap-ply to F. J. FISH, "T. Nassmist, New York, or in the evening ath's residence in Williamsburg.

ared Same by Gowand's Italian Medi-

No. 8 Wall street, is prepared to formsh Plans and Super I the Erection of Buildings. Residence No. 82 Chato, where he may be seen in the evening. mls3 2mis

EXCLUSIVE PLOON OIL CLOTH WARRINGTON, No. 236.
BROADWAY, OPPISITE THE CITY HALL, (PARK.)
PARKMAY & KELSEY have just received per the Coplanning and Vorkshire, a splendid assortment of ENGLISH
OIL CLOTH'S

mal like in the property of th

VAN DOREN'S SOLAR SPERM OIL.—Warranted an VAN DOREN'S SOLAR SPERM OIL.—Warranted so pency in every respect to the best Sperm, (and much cheaper, both as a benatinil burning Oil, and upon machinery.—Benkers are requested to call and examine for themselves, at least 18 TORE, 34 New street.

MRS, WILLIS, the Lady learned in Astrology, has return defined to the South. She can be seen at her residence, No. St. Rivington street, corner of Orchard, where the will give Lades private Lectures of future events and what is past, on this science, for a short time. Name on the door and under the bell-pull.

also limits.

pull.

Alf MERCHANTS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
—Office No 25 Walf st.—May 1, 1844—Capital \$20,000.

This Company continue to insure Dwelling Houses, Stores,
Merchandies, Stemmlonts, and also Shais in post, or while
building or repairing, against less or damage by fice, at the low,
ext City rates.

A.H. MULLER, Secretary.

alf limits

A.H. MULLER, Secretary.

alf limits

patronise this establishment. Terms 44 per annum.

NoTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing between the Notice theorem, under the firm of ELLIOT, BURNAP & BABCOCK, as this day desired by its own limitation. As the business of the late firm of BURNAP & BABCOCK, at 42 John-NAP and NATHAN 19.00 GROW, who will continue the branes under the firm of BURNAP & BABCOCK, at 42 Johnstreet and the firm of BURNAP & BABCOCK, at 42 Johnstreet GROW, and ASSER ELLIOT, GRANS C. BURNAP, NATHAN BABCOCK.

New-York, May 1st, 1844.

New-York, May lat, 1844. ml Im

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves for the purpose of transacting a Wholesale Grocy and Commission Business, under the name or firm of PED DLETON & MORGAN, at 230 Front street, New-York.

New-York, April 22, 1844. GOPARTNERSHIP. 2014

New-York, April 22, 1844.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have THIS DAY ontered into copartmenting for the transaction of the Grocery and Commission business, under the firm of HOWELL, & ROWLAND, at 44 Water-street.

CHARLES F. HOWELL, JAMES ROWLAND.

New-York, April 10, 1844.

NOTICE—Archibald Gracie King, has this day been admitted as a partner, by PRIME, WARD & KING.

REMOVAL -F. H. CLARK, Dental Surgeon, (former in ornetice with the Parmlys) has removed from 451 to 5 No in practice with the Parmlysi has removed from 422 to 51 Broadway, where he hopes to meet his old patrons and the trends and he promises to do his best to retain their confidence. His practice embraces, every approved operation and principle known to the profession.

3 3.2

His practice embraces every approved operation and penicipies known to the profession.

R EMOVAL.—SAMUEL A. FOOT and HENRY E. DA. OVERS, have removed their office to No. 54 Wall-street, over the Howard Insurance Company.

D. LORD, Ja.

D. LORD, Ja.

GEO. B. BUTLER. 5 D. D. LORD have removed to 82 Merchants Exchange, third story, southeast corner.

MERICAN IRON—Bar, band, boop and scroll From, of the Ulster Co. manufacture, a good assortment, in story, and for sale by BLEECKER & OOTHOUT, ap.23 3w

WINDOW SHADE DEPOT, No. 7 SPRUCE ST.—Whose selling at wholesale prices. No shades sold at this establishment unjews warmand. No shades less than one

W Shades selling at wholesale prices. No shades sold this establishment unless warraned. No shades less than ordiollar a pair. [m3 6t] BARTOL & DE MAUNY.

CANDLES—Lansingburgh Refined Moulds—600 horse Price of the BALE ROPE.—Cotton waste and bagging wanted at man ufacturer's prices for cash by api3 GAUNT & DERRICKSON, 159 South-st.

A MERICAN MUSEUM AND PERPETUAL PAIR. THE MOST BRILLIANT AND TRIUMPHANT

GRAND PERFORMANCES every afternoon at 3% o'clock,

GRAND PERFORMANCES every afternoon at 3% o'clock, and every evening at 8.

The CHAINT AND GLANTESS.

The two greatest wonders of the age, and the TALLEST PAIR ever kniwn, may be seen seen every day, from 10 o'clock A. M. till., from 2 till half past 5, and from 2 till 10.

The inimitable Drolerst and usequaled imitator of frish, Dutch, Yankee and other characters, as engaged, together with M.H. W.J. COLK.

The best contertions in unersease, the LYNCH a universal favorite as a Ballad S.J. and the A.J. LYNCH a universal favorite as a Ballad S.J. and the seen and favorite as a Ballad S.J. and the seen and privately consulted at all hours of the day and evening.

EFF Tekets 25 cents—children under 10 years 12% cents.

Diff. 25 cents extra for consulting the Gissy Queen privately.

250 WHOLE NO. 955.

RADO SCAUF is to be presented to the PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. Much surprise was manifested by PRINCE ALBERT on beholding the muscular developments of Tom Thumb How attomshed he would be at seeing the stalwart and stury frame of Rado Scauf. The Lapiander dwarf in not only the

greatest curiosity, but has had greatest curiosity, but has had THE GREATEST HONON conferred upon hum-he having appeared before the citizens of conferred upon him - be nave a free and enlightened REPUBLIC:

oy their personal prowers, heroic courage and on, achieved that great and glorious blessing INDEPROPENCE: INDEPRNDENCE:
The following performers are engaged:
The GREAT WESTERN MS. WESTERN.
LA PETITE CELESTE, the Graceful Dancer.
Mr. CONOVER, the Protean Performer,
Mss ADAIR, the Charming Songstress,
Mr. W. CONOVER, the celebrated comic singer.
The Managor has re-caved from Europe a splendid collection
of COSMORAMIC VIEWS, painted by the most eminent ar-

Performance in the Lecture Reom to commence at 8 o'clock at 3 o'clock and every evening at a marter to 8 o'clock ADMISSION ONE SHILLING. ap2

ADMISSION ONE SHILLING.

ADMISSION ONE SHILLING.

The proposed of this wenderful invention, which is now engrossing so much of public attention, is happy to announce the re-opening of the Exhibition at No. 28 Broadway, opposite Washington Hall from 9 A. M. until sunset duly. Ladies and centlemen are assured that this Exhibition is not only of the inguest order of respectability, but combines instruction with amorement, and never fails to graffly visitors. Tokets 25 cts. Unlider 125 cts. Orders received for the Machines. a23 issue. Will be Published on Saturday the 4th,

> CECILIA HOWARD, THE YOUNG LADY

WHO HAD
FINISHED HER EDUCATION.
By T. S. AETHUR,
Author of Insubordination, "Six Nights with the Washingtoman," Sweetheurts and Wives, See, &c.
By JOHN ALLEN, ISI NESSON-street.

my32.* By JOHN ALLEN, 130 Nassno-street,
CHEAP CASH BOOK-STORE,
No. 3 Park Row, opposite the Astor House.
THE Subscribers have just received their Spring supply of
BOOKS and STATIONERY, and offer the following
for side at low prees, for CASH or approved paper.
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

Sec. 8c.
Linea Aures.—Public, Private, Ship, and School District, formished on the most diseral terms.
Linea Aures.—Public Private, Ship, and School District, formished on the most diseral terms.
The most approved Editions, English and Classical: Text-Rooks for Colleges and Academies. Public Institutions supplied with every variety of School Books on the most favorable terms.

warmuted perises.

We invite the attention of Gentlemen furnishing their Libraries, or Merchants purchasing for Academies or Dastrict Libraries.

VAN AMRINGE & BIXBY, No. 3 Park Row, ap5 Im

FIRTH & HALL, No. 1 Franklin-square, have constantly on hand an extressive assortment of MUSIC and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of different styles and finals; GUITARS, from the best Spanish patterns, for which they have received premiums from the American In-

ntal Cake Bakery, 210 Boy panel Rivington street.

AW CARD—John M. Duffield, of Natchez, Mississipal to legal business that may be confided to him the street outlier, and

AW CARD—JOHN M. DEPPIELD, OI NATCHEZ, MISSESSIDE, WIJ intend to legal lusiness that may be confided to him on the Circuit Courts of Adams and the adjacent countries, and the superior Courts of the State. A favorable professional connection in Louissara will enable him to attend to business also in the Parishes of that State, near Natchez, He refers to-Grant & Burton.

Van Assiale, Cauldwell and Rob Lockina, agent for Brown.

Warneck,

Brother, & Co.

Malcolm & Gaul,
Sam. Cochron.

William Kam.

DR. J. W. CRANE Destist, has rereved from No. 5 Park place, to No. II Leroy Place, Bleecker st. a3 Im DR. ELLIS removed to 245 East Broadway. a30 10t*

PARK'S LIFE PILLS.
BEWARE OF DRASTIC PURGES.
Warm weather is fast approaching.

and the impurities of the blood require rectifying and the impurities of the blood require rectifying. The subscriber is desirous to point out to the Public the fatal consequences of taking Sfrong Drastic Prigos at this pegniar senson of the year. It has happened, in thousands of instances, that patients, by taking such medicines, compounded by innorant quacks, have found their graines! instead of the road to Health!!

Of the functions necessary to be cleaned and invigorated, none have a more intimute connection than the stomach and liver. The presence of food in the stomach, and the bealtry operation of the digestive powers, furnant the only natural stimulant to the liver; but whenever the contings of the former become weak and mortid, the bits in improperly secreted, and disease of the liver and generally unhealthy state of the digestive organs supervine. In this state, many persons fly to Drastic Purges for relief. Such treatment, especially at this season of the great, is mishing FATAL CONSEQUENCES. To give a HEALTHY TONE TO THE STOMACH, TO FREE THE BLOOD OF ITS IMPURITIES, and strengthen those organs, calready, by a change of the year, in a state of

plt determination of the period of the perio

Drastic Parges, on the contrary, produce pain, sickness and insutates.

PARR'S LIFE PHLIS are solid by all respectable Druggitts and wholesale by the Proprietors, THOMAS ROBERTS & CO., No. 117 Fulton street, east of Broadway, and at 304 Broadway, until the let of May.

FOURION SPRECHANTS and EXPORTERS are informed that PARR'S LIFE PHLIS are put up in Ferneth, German, Specials and Participates Wimpers, with Books and Testimonials in the same longuages.

The Pharmacentical Callege of London have acknowledged the efficiency of PARR'S LIFE PHLIS, and given them a place in their list of uachd Medices. Thos, Robert's & Co. warn the Public against sourious miniations of their popular Medicines. Their Agents are:—Morris, Main-street, Louis-Molicines. Their Agents are:—Morris, Main-street, Louis-Molicines, Their Agents are:—Morris and Street Morris and Street Morris and Molicines, Their Research and Molicines and Molicine

DANIEL MESSINGER, No. 257 Washington street, BOR-TON, utending to close his business, offers for sale his en-tire stock of II ATS of the Fall Fashion—Umbrellas, Glowa-and a handsome assortment of Furn. Muff., Bons, Rich White Otrich Fenthers, Truminge, &c., &c.,—all of which will be sold at reduced prices at retail, or if any person should wish to purchase the larger part or whole of the stock, it will be ex-posed of on the most javarable terms for each or approved credit.

He has also, a large stock of unfashionable Hats, which he will sell at extremely low prices. A CIRCULATING LIBRARY FOR SALE -R numbers

A about Theteen Hundled Volumes, and contains, among other books. Harper's Family Library, Classical do, and the Boys and Garls do. The whole would make a cond bentaning for a Reading Society r Laterary Institution. It would be said cheep and on accommodating terms. For cathlebures and other particulars, address (post paid) LIBRARY, Tubune Office, New-York. no. 427

RAW SILK.—20 cases China, suitable for manufacture, ng/0 2 sale by TALBOT, OLYPHANT & CO. np20 2w No. 66 South-street.

SHEATHING COPPER-RO cases best brands English, 16
to 22 oz., for sale by
al5 GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO., 28 South 8t.

R AGS AND CANVASS. White and Colored, wanted for
cash at Manufacturer's prices, by
an10 6m GAUNT & DERRICKSON, 139 South-st.

Cash at Manuactures part of the Co. Description of the Co. Descripti

m3 4t*

ELEGANT GRATE APRONS AND DRAPERY—A large assortment of Grate Aprons, new and beautiful patterns, and with all the variety of colors. Also, Drapery for Looking Glaves and Picture Frames, of different patterns, colors and widths, for alle at Rookstore that widths, for alle at Rookstore of Enwerg.

FOR SALE—A good Double Counting-Room Desk, Apply to W. & J. T. TAPSCOTT, 43 Peck step, CHAINS AND A CHORS-from 1½ inch to ½, do an chor from 5,000 A to RS-from 1½ inch to ½, do an apig—GAUNT & DERRICKSON, 159 South-st.